

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

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THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

LOCAL NEWS AND HOME READING.

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OFFICE HOURS: From 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., and on Monday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

News Summary.

Foreign.—Nihilists send a man to murder Bismarck and fire a building in Russia to destroy documents. Explosion in Moorfield Colliery, England; many killed. China militarily active. Gen. Pryor does not expect to take a regular part in O'Donnell's defence. Lord Coleridge consults with members of the law respecting English and American law methods. Prussian minister to the Vatican demands resignations of Cardinal Ledochowski and Abp. Melechi. Portugal asserts its rights over the Lower Congo (Livingstone) River. Statue to A. Dumas, Paris. Moody and Sankey at Islington—\$15,000 lost by Glasgow fire.

Domestic.—**Election News:** New York, Carr (Rep.) over Maynard (Dem.) 19,000; Legislature Rep.; New Jersey, Leon Abbott (Dem.) elected Governor; PENNSYLVANIA, heavily Republican; MASS., Ben Butler badly beaten; VIRGINIA, Mahone defeated. Tornado near Springfield, Mo.; eleven persons killed. Roof of capitol by no means a capital roof at Madison, Wis., fell, killing four and wounding twenty. Rev. Geo. Alexander called to University Place Church, New York city. Rep. Nat. Cong. meet in Washington, Dec. 12. Ex-Senator Randolph dead. Bertini sues Mapleson for breach of contract; damages at \$500.00. Chess tournament, N. Y. vs. Phila.; Zukertort and Steinitz both here. Seth Low re-elected Mayor of Brooklyn. Yale beats Rutgers, and Princeton beats Wesleyan at football. Whaling season in Arctic Ocean a failure. Mary Church returns to her father—Gold in Dakota. Lots of Martin Luther celebrations. Sam Pine breaks jail.

About Town.

The Battery boys have named their gun "Essex No. 2."

Election day was as beautiful Indian summer weather as one could wish to see.

For private reasons, Mr. Frank D. Ward has tendered his resignation as a Truck member.

Dr. Edward Stubbert will deliver an address in the Park M. E. Church on Sunday evening.

Miss Anna L. Ward and Miss Florence H. Hayden have returned from their Nova Scotia trip, looking brown and well.

Mr. Alexander Marr was married Thursday afternoon to Miss Gertie Ashley by the Rev. Dr. Farrington.

George Hummel, formerly a clerk at J. P. Scherff's pharmacy, is taking a course at the New York College of Pharmacy.

Miss Minnie Hurlbut, of Bloomfield, has been admitted as a special student at Wellesley College. She will begin her studies in the institution at once.

Among the young men of the town who have attempted the study of telegraphy, Wm. Linder has been successful.

Election returns were received on Tuesday evening, by the Truck Company; much interest was manifested by those present.

A Bloomfield lady recently purchased a lottery ticket that drew a prize of \$255.

Mr. Chas. E. Breeden, of Glen Ridge, has taken his dogs and gun and departed for a few days' shooting.

Prof. P. J. Oehl's orchestra has been engaged for the Minstrel entertainment. We are told that about 400 seats have been sold.

The schoolship Jamestown arrived at Newport, R. I., a few days since. Among several boys on board from this vicinity is Willie Sutcliffe.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Club at Wilde's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. It is urgently requested that there may be a full attendance. C. M. Davis, Pres.; M. W. Jones, Sec.

A surprise party was given to Miss Emma Grimshaw, Bloomfield Avenue, on Tuesday evening. About 30 couples were present. Dancing and other amusements were kept up until a late hour.

Water-pipes have been laid up Bloomfield Avenue to Race Street. Water has been supplied as far as practicable to those on the line. A trial test was made at Peloubet's recently, proving entirely satisfactory.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart B. Jacobs sailed on Tuesday, Nov. 6th, in the steamer Cienfuegos, for Nassau, New Prov., where they intend to spend the winter, returning North next June. They carry with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

Burbank, the humorous elocutionist, will appear in Library Hall on Nov.

21st, under the auspices of Excelsior Lodge, K. of H. A gift entertainment has been arranged for the latter part of the evening.

Mr. E. E. Marsh is confined to his house by a severe attack of sickness. We hope soon to see him able to attend to his business. His place behind the prescription counter is supplied by Mr. H. A. Haase, an experienced druggist from Newark.

The difference in feeling displayed by one of our Glen Ridge men on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning was somewhat laughable. Hudson County's 1,000 Democratic majority finished him on Tuesday P. M.

An excellent job in the line of town improvements, has just been finished in the Centre; a cross walk has been laid from Baker & Hubbell's corner, directly across the Centre to the lower point of Bloomfield Avenue and Broad Street.

A number of relatives assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cooper, on Orange Street Thursday evening, to participate in a wooden wedding reception. Congratulations and best wishes were exchanged, and the evening was spent in various amusements, winding up with a most excellent supper.

Dr. Edward Stubbert had a hard time of it at the polls; his vote being challenged as that of a non resident. It is difficult to see why he had not a right to it, for he has never relinquished his American citizenship, and his residence has always been considered to be Bloomfield. He finally swore it in.

Mr. Walter M. Hopler, of Bloomfield, and Miss Clara W. Smith, daughter of Theodore Smith, of Milburn, were married on Tuesday, at four o'clock, in the Baptist church of that place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Bogart. Business preventing an extended tour, Mr. and Mrs. Hopler have taken up their abode among us once.

The Thanksgiving services this year will be held in the Baptist Church. The Rev. H. W. Ballantine will preach the sermon; the Rev. D. R. Lowrie will make the prayer; the Rev. S. W. Duffield will read the Scriptures; and the pastor, the Rev. E. D. Simons, will preside. A collection will be taken for the poor of the town, which will be equally divided between the different churches, and the hour of commencing the exercises will be 11 o'clock.

Montclair people will be favored with a first class literary entertainment on Tuesday evening next. The artists of the evening are Miss Bella Bovee, Adelaide B. Johnson, and Mr. J. C. Bostelman. Miss Bovee is well-known and highly appreciated as an elocutionist by our people; and many expressions of regret are made that the evening chosen chanced to be on a date occupied by the Westminster Lyceum Course.

Two representatives from Montclair No. 1, with Messrs. Harcastle and Puffer of Essex No. 1, spent the morning of election day in going to Kingsland, where the D. L. & W. R. Co. shops are located, for the purpose of securing alarms for their truck houses. Through the kindness of Messrs. Lewis and Castle they were shown a number of locomotive tires, which were tested, and each company was presented with one. Thanks are due to Mr. T. J. Griffith for his attention to our representatives while on the above business.

The next Seminary lecture is on Monday evening, and not on Tuesday evening, of next week. The change of day is made to avoid collision with the Westminster course. The subject will be, "The Suez Canal—a Revolution in Commerce," illustrated, as we understand, by diagrams, maps, etc., by Rev. James F. Riggs, son of the Rev. Dr. Riggs, of Constantinople. These lectures of the Seminary on geographical changes in the map of the world are one of the good features of their lecture system.

Montclair Items.

A committee of Montclair Hook and Ladder Co. accompanied a like committee from Essex No. 1, to witness experiments with the steel tires so generously supplied by the officials of the D. L. & W. R. Co. They give a very satisfactory report.

Robert Anderson, the twelve year old son of C. W. Anderson, of Upper Montclair, accompanied the Roseville wheelmen on their run to Morristown, on Tuesday last, feeling his bicycle the entire distance, which was covered in one hour and a half actual running time.

Isn't it about time that Upper Montclair had telephonic communication with Montclair? It is a possible thing for a fire to get under such headway that, when an alarm reaches Montclair, the "Hooks" cannot get up there in time to be of any practical service.

The Committee on Celebration of the M. H. & L. Co. are hard at work. Next week the line of march and particulars will be given. The supper will be at Montclair Hall, and covers will be laid for 200 guests. Many residences will be illuminated, and it is hoped that a special effort will be made to have a gala night, and give the "boys" a hearty reception.

The Christian Union of the Congregational Church, of Upper Montclair, gave an entertainment and oyster supper at their church, Tuesday evening. Everything passed off pleasantly until the affair was almost over. About half past ten o'clock those who had gone were startled by the loud ringing of the church bell, and running back found that the chandelier with its six kerosene lamps had fallen and, of course, had started a fire which threatened considerable damage but by a united effort of the gentlemen led by a member of the M. H. & L. Co. the flames were smothered. The damage which is confined to a few of the pew carpet, cushions, and lamps, will be easily repaired.

THE LITERARY.

The first meeting of the Literary, Monday evening, was a decided success. Some time before eight o'clock the chapel of the Congregational church was almost as well filled as at any of the most popular of the entertainments last year. Mr. Bradford called the meeting to order, and nominated as chairman for the year the gentleman who had before so acceptably filled the position—Dr. Marvin.

The nomination met with unanimous approval, and the Doctor, taking the chair, was greeted with applause. The subject as announced was, "Some Knickerbocker Poets." Numerous were the queries as to what writers could be referred to, and conjectures of all sorts were made. The idea was entertained by some that Oloffe the Dreamer or Wouter van Twiller might have left literary works which were to be resurrected; but a larger number, rightly judging that the Dutch mind was not even occasionally disturbed by poetic fancies, concluded that contributors to the Knickerbocker series of publications were to be discussed. Both surmises, however, proved incorrect.

First on the programme came a prologue. It was read by Dr. Marvin and, though he modestly refrained from claiming the authorship, it was generally understood to be the product of his ever-ready pen. The essayist of the evening was Rev. Mr. Bradford. After announcing the title as "Some Knickerbocker Poets and Jones Very," he read an interesting and carefully prepared paper. It was then for the first time that the uninitiated understood that the Knickerbocker poets were those who passed their literary lives in and about New York city. Fitz-Greene Halleck and Joseph R. Drake, described as the Beaumont and Fletcher of America, received more attention than other Knickerbocker authors, though N. P. Willis was not slighted, and Cooper, Irving, and others had brief mention.

Richard H. Dana, better known as journalist and essayist than as poet, had a prominent place; but the poet of Salem was the writer's favorite, and received the most partial criticism. The essay was followed by extracts characteristic of the authors. Mr. Willis Taylor read a selection from Dana's works, Miss Morrison from Jones Very, and Mr. W. J. L. Adams from Halleck. The "Culprit Fay" was well rendered by Miss Pearson, and the audience was glad to hear again from Mr. Weeks, who read a letter of Halleck's dated New York, 1825. It was rather amusing to hear of Dey Street and Park Place as fashionable promenades of that day, and the reference was quite significant of the growth of the metropolis.

The programme was shorter than usual, and although the variety generally given to these entertainments by musical selections was missed, those who attended went away, as Mr. Howard wittily remarked, "vishin' there was more of it."

The B. F. A.

The B. F. A. is not by any means on its last legs, as some would like to have it understood; on the contrary, we are in a remarkably healthy state, and for a child of only eight months' growth, very large. No, my friends, we pay our bills, dollar for dollar, and try to mind our own business, and when called upon will do our best. True, we have some complaining members, but so does every congregation of over 100 men.

It is quite amusing to your correspondent to hear what people think of him, also to hear the wise ones declare their knowledge as to who it is that supplies the information. None of them need be concerned, as personalities tending to wound the feelings of any one will not be indulged in.

ESSEX NO. 1.

The Essex County Hunt Races. The amateur races announced for last Saturday, on Ridgewood Avenue, attracted a large number of spectators, both ladies and gentlemen; the number present was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000. The avenue for a long distance was lined on either side with vehicles of every description, from the aristocratic tandem to the democratic market wagon.

The races were run with but one mishap, the knocking down of a man who got in the way of one of the horses; fortunately he was not seriously injured. The sweepstakes hurdle race, one mile over six hurdles, was the most interesting event on the programme; it was won by Mr. C. A. Heckscher, Mr. G. S. Howland being second.

For the farmers' race there were about half a dozen entries; it was won by Mr. Briscoe. In the half mile dash on the flat, Messrs. Heckscher and Howland were again respectively first and second. The two mile steeple chase was run through fields and over fences and hurdles, Mr. Howland coming in first and Mr. E. Thebaud second.

The open Sweepstakes race, one mile on the flat, was won by Harry Howard, the huntsman. In the consolation race for beaten horses, young Master Howard came in ahead, but the race was awarded to Mr. Henry Durand on technical grounds. The whole affair was interesting and enjoyable—rather more so, we think, than the fox hunts.

Dr. Ward's Second Lecture.

The Bible, said the lecturer, has been a lonely book. It is a single book dealing with one God. Its position has been without possibility of comparison. For years there had been nothing by which its statements could be checked or authenticated. The Jews were at the fountain head, Greece and Rome were much later.

Thus there was the disadvantage that this book could not even be confirmed by other books. There was nothing contemporary. For instance, it was called impossible that a series of kings, in Abraham's day, could conquer the cities of the plain, coming from Babylon, as the Bible said they did.

In this century, history has taken a new start. In the last fifty years there has been a rewriting of history. In the last ten or fifteen years it has been possible to read from the monuments the story of Egypt and Assyria. The wars and conflicts are described there at length.

The lecturer then repeated his previous statement, of last Tuesday, to the effect that the Kings of Assyria and Babylon kept their records in their palaces. Now these inscriptions and remnants of libraries give the material which has been used. At this point, Dr. Ward also exhibited fragments of sculptured stones to show the method of inscription—some of which had been contributed by friends, and one of which Dr. Ward translated in part to the audience. It was a broken piece from the time of Assurbanipal. A brick from Babel was also shown. Nebuchadnezzar's name is probably on this one.

The lecturer confined himself to a very general statement of the main points of comparison. First the cosmogony. The Bible tells of the making of the earth and the fall of man. Probably a similar series was told to Abraham in his youth, and is very similar as we now have it. A fragment tells how the gods made the beasts and tame creatures and creeping things, and how all that was made was good.

Then the flood is also given. It does not bear the same historical form as the Bible account. The Bible account is characteristically monotheistic—the Assyrians had a polytheistic religion. The Persians, with their two gods—of good and evil—came the nearest to this monotheism.

Dr. Ward then read the account of the flood from the translated version, commenting on the differences, as it would be impossible for anything short of a verbatim report to follow him. Of course the great resemblances were emphasized.

Noah is the narrator. The ship of Noah, says the Assyrian story, stopped on the mountain of Nizar, and he sent forth a dove, and a swallow, and a raven who ate the corpses. The altar, the libation, and the dispersion of the animals were also given.

The Bible was written for those who were not a sea-going people. The ark is a box—and it floats. But here it is a ship with a pilot who guides it. The Bible account is the more natural and reasonable. The Assyrian story says that the gods will destroy men by beasts or pestilence, even if not by flood.

The story of Nimrod was then noted. He is always shown in one particular form with full face, and generally with a lion or some other beast which he has conquered. He was, what was the mighty hunter, and this confirms it.

Every Assyrian or Babylonian gentleman carried a cylinder seal. When rolled in the clay, it impressed its symbols. It was affixed to legal documents and letters. Examples of these seals, with their impressions, were passed through the audience. On one of these cylinders there is a representation apparently of the Fall. A man, a woman, a tree, and a serpent are upon it, and the persons are apparently reaching for the fruit. This seal is older than the time of Abraham. The story runs that the god Bel-Merodach was angry with the serpent and chased and destroyed her—the serpent being of the feminine gender. This cylinder—exhibited by Dr. Ward—shows the pursuit and defeat of the serpent.

The lecturer apologized for the necessarily fragmentary character of his lecture, and proceeded to speak of the days of Solomon. In those times we read of the greatness of his and his father's kingdom—but at that date the monuments explain how the Assyrian monarchy had suffered a great decline, which made this possible. Assurbanipal not very long afterwards restored the greatness of the empire. On some broken pieces of brass, stamped and bent, we found evidences that they had been over the gate of the palace.

By a diagram on the board, Dr. Ward showed the shape of the double gates, with two leaves set above and beneath, in sockets. These bronze plates were for ornaments, and showed the campaigns of King Shalmaneser. Photographs of these plates were also exhibited. It used to be doubted if such kings existed, as the Bible alone gave their names. Sargon used to be thought a myth by some people, but now we know all about him and his ancestors. These bronzes were the pictorial representation of the battles and victories of the king. There is not a war mentioned in the Bible between Israel and Assyria which the Assyrian Kings do not speak of fully. Instances of this sort of corroboration—especially in the history of King Sennacherib remaining at Lachish, as the Bible relates—were given by the lecturer. The Bible says that King Sennacherib did not capture Jerusalem, but that Hezekiah did give a tribute, and its amount. Sennacherib does not claim to have taken Jerusalem, but the amount of the gold tribute is just the same, and the silver in one case three hundred, and in the other eight hundred talents. But those talents were in those days large and small, and eight of one exactly equalled three of the other. Hence these, like the old 12½ and 16½ cents "shillings," reckoned up to precisely the same amount. Thus the cuneiform inscription confirms the Bible, even to the precise figures.

The Moabite stone is thoroughly genuine—different from such a fraud as that of Shapira and his helper Selim, who pretended to have found the seven sleepers in a cave at Ephesus! The stone is a basalt column inscribed with characters hard to cut, and not offered for sale; but the Bedouins even built a fire about it and broke it to pieces to prevent its being taken away.

We are told in the Bible about the war with Mesha; here the stone gives the story of his war. Dr. Ward read the account, as translated from that stone, of the rebellion of Mesha, of Moab, against Omri and his son. He mentions the "men of Gad," and how he went to war with Israel, and how he "took the vessels of Jehovah." These names in the Phœnician language and the general tone (except for the polytheism) reminded us strongly of the Bible.

The victories of the kings of Assyria, as they gradually conquered Judea, are all detailed on the monuments. The case of Merodach-Baladan is solved by this means. He had set up a court of his own and was attempting to drive out King Sennacherib. By accepting Merodach-Baladan's embassy the king was rebelling against Sennacherib. The prophets were wonderfully wise; they understood politics perfectly, as modern prophets do (applause)—and they resisted such foolish actions of the kings. This kind of rebellion and resting on the "broken reed," Egypt, was always opposed by the prophets.

Dr. Ward then paid his special attention to the book of Daniel. No book had been so bitterly attacked. Its scenes are all laid in the Assyrian land. But a great part of the historical portion has been explained. It is written in two languages—Hebrew and Chaldee—one abruptly taking the place of the other now and then. Probably we have it partly in the Hebrew original and partly in the Chaldee translation. No book of the Old Testament has so suffered in its text, and the text is probably less exact than in any other part of the Bible.

The musical instruments in Daniel have Greek names—names that are as late as Alexander or Antiochus Epiphanes. These names, Dr. Ward thought, got in the Chaldean portion, which was a later translation. But if this be true, and the book is as recent as Antiochus, it would require great skill to go back four centuries and make it exact. An historical novel like the "Schönberg-Cotta Family" could be written, because we have good materials for it; but in Antiochus' day such helps were not in existence. Babylonia had perished.

The book of Judith pretends to have been written in such a way. But Holofernes and the whole thing grew totally false. There isn't any Bethulia, and Judith only means "Jewess." Thus it is properly an apocryphal book.

Take the story of Belshazzar. It is the great puzzle of Daniel. The historians say the king was Nabonidus, and that he was in Borsippa when Babylon was taken. But there was found a record of Nabonidus, and on this it was discovered that he had a son, Belshazzar, who was associated with his father on the throne, and so was really king. We read that Belshazzar had usually the army in the field, while his father stayed at home. But in the third year of Belshazzar the King went to the field and his son stayed in Babylon, thus exactly confirming the Bible. This explains how Daniel was to be third ruler, for Belshazzar was only second ruler himself!

The feast, as described in the Bible, is inferentially mentioned in a record found within the last two or three years. The fourteenth of Tammuz was the day of the taking of Babylon, and we know by other records that a feast on that date was always celebrated in honor of Ishtar and Tammuz. It was, indeed, the great feast of the year, at which the women would also be present.

The monuments are full of stories, which the kings give as their dreams. They also tell of images of gold and of immense sums spent in this manner. Nebuchadnezzar was a conqueror, prouder of his buildings than of his conquests. "Is not this great Babylon which I have built?" was his boast. His inscriptions show this very pride. Dr. Ward read from the so-called India House inscription to illustrate this point.

It was to this great king that Daniel prophesied his downfall.

Dr. Ward apologized again for the broken shape of the lecture—very unnecessary, as his interested audience thought—and ended by the statement that the history of the Bible is confirmed by the monuments from beginning to end. The critical objections to the history of Scripture have thus been amply met by Egypt and Assyria.

The Bloomfield Township Vote by Districts.

For Governor:

	1.	2.	3.	Total.
Dixon (Rep.)	327	121	192	650
Abbott (Dem.)	131	61	113	304
Urner (Nat.)	8	9	12	29
Rev. S. Parsons (Pro.)	3	1	1	5

Grand total..... 468 202 318 988

For Assemblyman:

	1.	2.	3.	Total.
Harrison (Rep.)	323	128	193	649
Howe (Dem.)	130	65	113	308
Vreeland (Nat.)	8	10	12	30

Grand total..... 466 203 318 987

Dixon's majority in the township..... 346

Harrison's "..... 341

Montclair's Republican majority was 207; Caldwell's, 16.

THE Georgia papers tell about a cow in Hawkinsville, in that State, that is one hundred years old, and still gives milk. Shouldn't wonder. No man who has ever had occasion to board in Hawkinsville can be persuaded to believe that there is a cow in the whole county that did not get shut out of the ark and soak all through the flood. (Now you see what manner of reputation a State acquires when it gets to telling old cow lies.)—Burdette.

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